31: Slater S-5 (1916-1917) 1918 AW1 India
Telugu AW17

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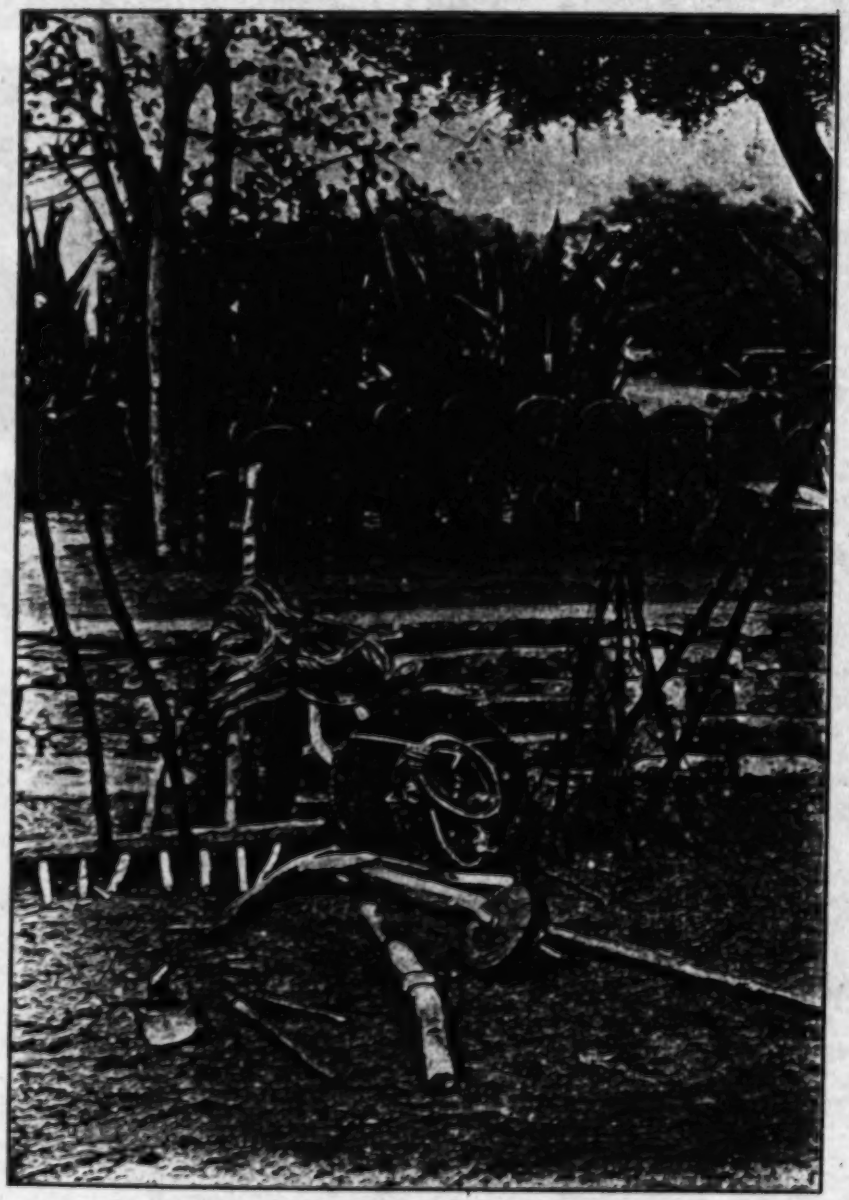

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS USED IN THETTUPALLI.

Photo by E. Krishnamurti.

[facing p. 98]

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*Agriculture.*—Area under each of the principal crops :—

| | ACRES. | | ACRES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy ... ... | 123·17 | Ragi ... ... ... | 171·9 |
| Sugarcane ... ... | 4·21 | Cholam (for cattle) ... | 4·27 |
| Coconut topes ... | 2·11 | Sazzulu ... ... ... | 0·27 |
| Other fruit trees and scattered shade trees ... ... | 11·21 | Chamulu ... ... | 6·36 |
| | | Gram ... ... ... | 8·30 |
| Betel gardens ... | 1·4 | Dholl ... ... ... | 6·31 |
| Plantain ... ... | 4·22 | Groundnut ... ... | 12·15 |
| Mango ... ... | 1·0 | Castor seeds ... ... | 2·4 |
| | | Other crops ... ... | 18·10 |

Out of the dry land, nearly 250 acres yield only one crop per annum, about 60 acres two crops. Almost all of the wet land yields two crops. There is no land yielding three crops per annum.

The methods of cultivation are the same as in Thettupalli in the Chittoor district of the Madras Presidency.

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*Implements.*—In one house only an iron plough * is used. The rest use the country plough made of wood.

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Other agricultural implements used are yoke, picottah, *yethambana*, hoe, *guntaka*, *donthi*, *pandluminu*, *gorru*, *palikiguntaka*, *mamoti*, scythe and other minor implements.

The *gorru* is a seed-drill, with a bowl to put the seed in, and bamboo tubes to distribute it. The *guntaka* is a six-bladed harrow, the *palikiguntaka* a twelve-bladed harrow. The *donthi* is a log of wood with twenty wooden teeth, each 5 inches long and half an inch thick, with a curved contrivance at the end of the handle which the driver holds against his stomach. It is used for powdering the soil. The *pandluminu* is a variety of the same.

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*Stock*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oxen ... ... ... | 144 |
| Cows ... ... ... | 111 |
| Male-buffaloes ... ... | ... |
| Cow-buffaloes ... ... | 5 (These do not thrive well here). |
| Young stock of above species. | 103 |
| Horses ... ... ... | 4 |
| Donkeys ... ... ... | 15 |
| Mules ... ... ... | ... |
| Sheep ... ... ... | 27 |
| Goats ... ... .. | 14 |
| Pigs ... ... ... ... | 4 |

In the mornings cows are fed with grass, gram well pounded with the addition of water and rice bran. Then they are let out to graze in the fields. In the evening they receive the same as in the morning and oil-cake. They are also fed with rice straw and ragi straw. Sometimes cholam also is used and its stalks.

Bulls receive almost the same as cows, but are given less of green grass. Gram is fried and made into flour and then used; also Bengal gram and oil cake.

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[* The Mysore State Department of Agriculture manufactures and sells cheap and handy iron ploughs. The general use of these would be of immense advantage on dry land.—Ed.]

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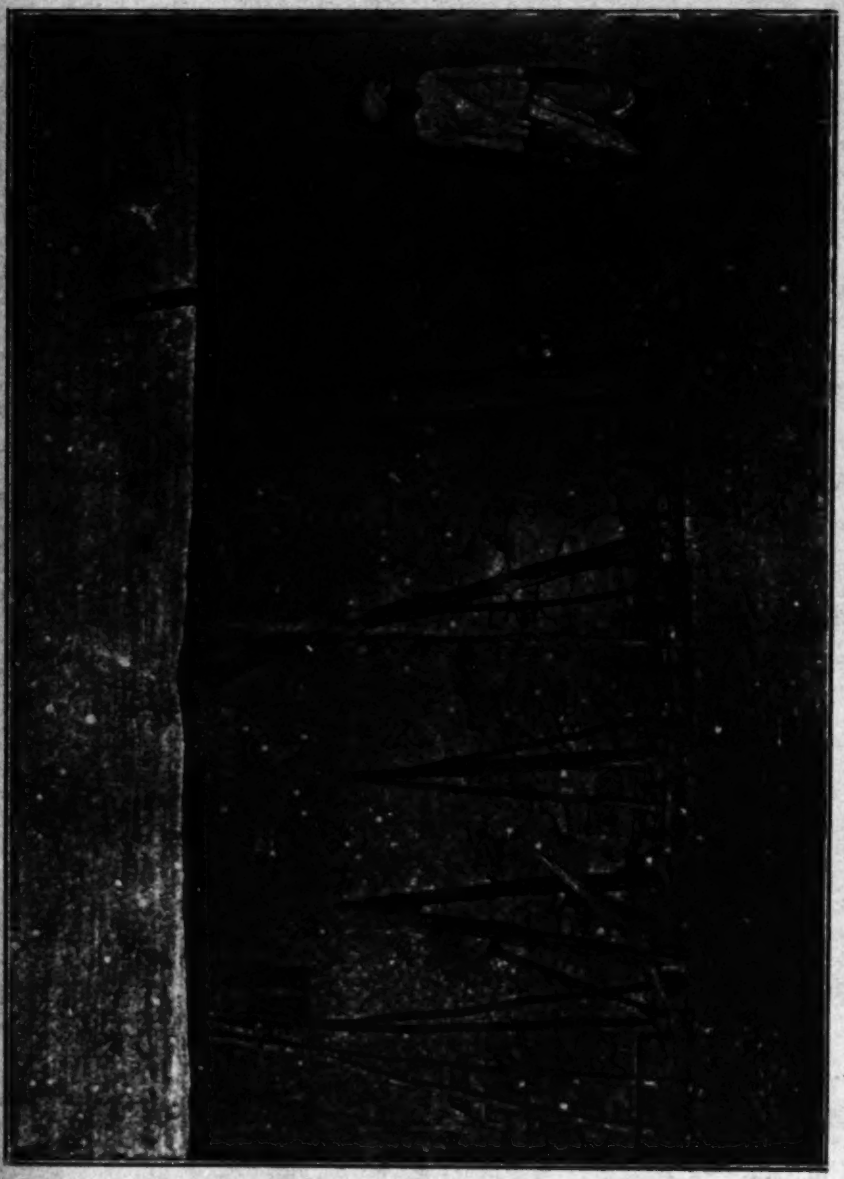

Photo by Agricultural College.

IMPLEMENTS USED IN GODAVARI DISTRICT.

[facing p. 218]